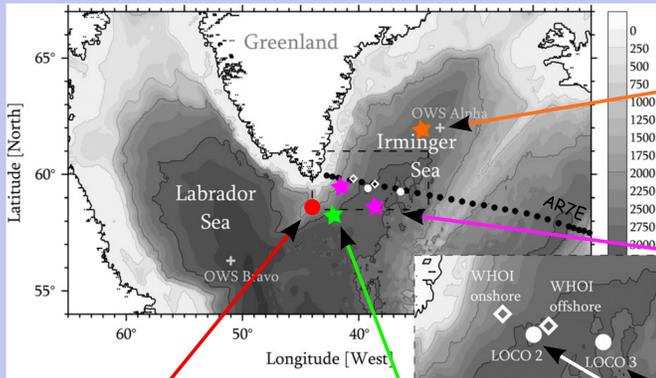


Direct observation of 1000m deep convection in the Irminger Sea by ARGO-O₂ floats during winter 2011-2012

1. Summary

Using ARGO float data, we describe here an intense deep convection event, covering a large area in the Irminger Sea during winter 2011-2012

2. Past observations of deep convection in the Irminger basin: limited in space and time



Våge et al., 2008 (Nature Geosci.)
MLD 1000m
(April 2008)

Bacon et al., 2003 (GRL)
MLD 700m and 1000m
(August-September 1997)

● vertical profiles homogeneous from the surface
★ vertical profiles with surface stratification

Bacon et al., 2003 (GRL)
MLD 900-1000m
(March 1997)

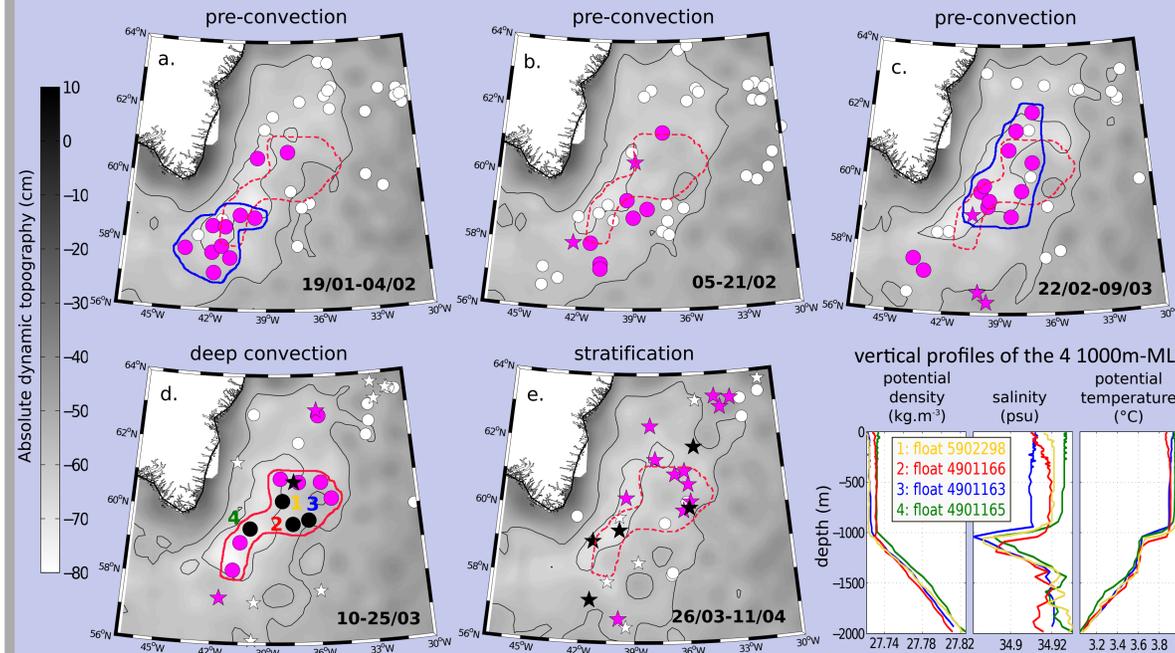
Pickart et al., 2003 (DSR1)
MLD 1800m
(April 1991)

de Jong et al., 2012 (DSR1)
MLD > 800m at LOCO2 and LOCO3
(winters 2007-08 and 2008-09)

Figure 1 from de Jong et al., 2012 (DSR1)

Past observations of deep convection were generally obtained after summer restratification

3. Observation of the 2011-2012 convective event with ARGO data



Shade: mean absolute dynamic topography from AVISO products (contours -65cm and -55cm)

Colored symbols: Mixed Layer Depth (MLD) calculated from ARGO floats vertical profiles with the de Boyer Montégut et al., 2004 (JGR) threshold method ($\Delta\sigma=0.01\text{kg.m}^{-3}$) and with the Thomson and Fine, 2003 (AMS) split-and-merge method and controlled by visual inspection.

White: MLD < 680m
Magenta: MLD > 680m
Black: MLD at about 1000m

Dots: MLD without surface stratification
Stars: MLD with surface stratification

Colored numbers: indicate the float-numbers of 1000m-MLD.

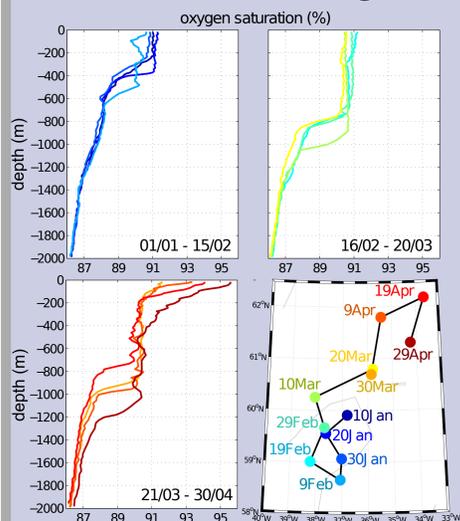
Blue contour in fig. a, b, c: convection area during pre-convective phase.

Red contour in fig. d: deep convection area reported over fig. a, b, c, e with red dashed-line.

The convection event spreads over such great domain! We identify:

- a pre-convective phase from 19 January to 9 March, 2012 (9.5 weeks) with different pre-convective areas
- a short deep convection phase between 10 and 25 March, 2012 reaching 1000m depth
- a rapid restratification in some days after 25 March, 2012

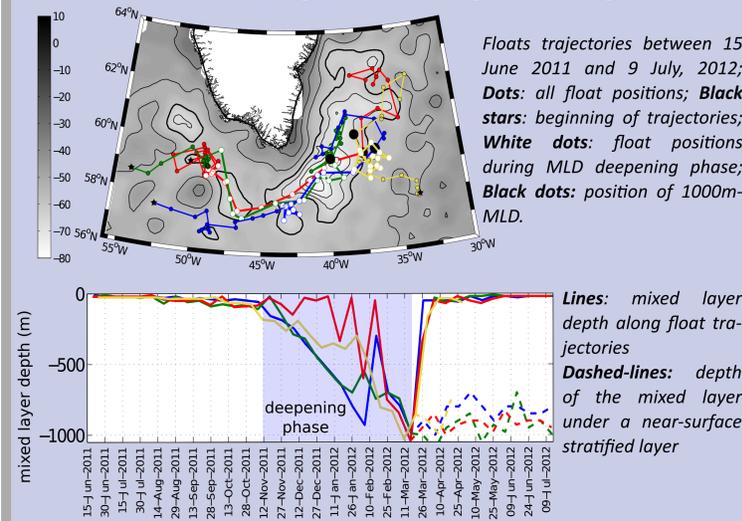
4. Active mixing



5902298 ARGO float oxygen vertical profiles and trajectory, between 1 January and 30 April, 2012

ARGO oxygen data highlight an active mixing

5. Mixed layer deepening



The gradual deepening of the mixed layer from November, 2011 to March, 2012 is marked by:

- a short restratification period early February
- a late rapid deep convective activity (10-16 March)

6. Link to atmospheric forcings

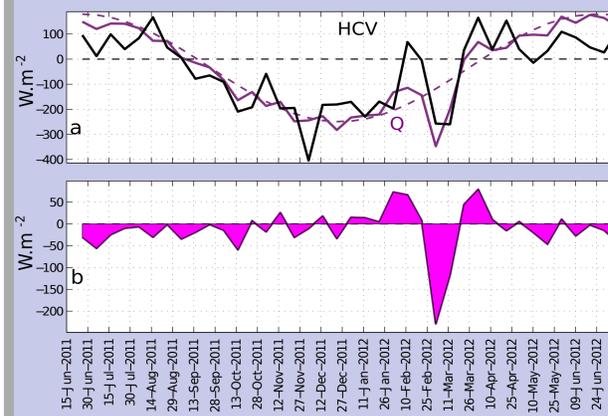


Fig. a: heat budget along 4901163, 4901165, 4901166 and 5902298 float trajectories, averaged for the 4 floats. Pairs of vertical profiles obviously not in the same water masses are removed. Black line: mean heat content variation (HCV) in the mixed layer; Purple line: mean ERA-Interim net air-sea heat fluxes (Q); Purple dashed-line: sinusoidal approximation of the Q-curve

Fig. b: air-sea heat fluxes anomalies relative to the sinusoidal approximation

- Air-sea heat fluxes explain at the first order the heat content variation in the mixed layer and the gradual deepening of the MLD from November, 2011 to March, 2012.
- Reduced heat loss end of January/early February explains the observed short restratification phase during this period.
- The deepening of the MLD up to 1000m is caused by a late event of intense heat loss occurring between mid-February and mid-March, 2012 linked to high NAO-index characterized by strong winds and successive low-pressures over the Irminger Sea (not shown here).

Conclusion: this study presents the first direct observation of much widespread deep convection in the Irminger Sea than ever observed before, thanks to several ARGO floats cruising in the area.

REFERENCES:

- Bacon et al., 2003 (GRL), doi: 10.1029/2002GL016271
- de Boyer Montégut et al., 2004 (JGR), doi: 10.1029/2004JC002378
- de Jong et al., 2012 (DSR1), doi: 10.1016/j.dsr.2012.01.003
- Thomson and Fine, 2003 (AMS), doi: 10.1175/1520-0426(2003)020<0319:EMLDFO>2.0.CO;2
- Pickart et al., 2003 (DSR1), doi: 10.1016/S0967-0637(02)00134-6
- Våge et al., 2008 (Nature Geosci.), doi: 10.1038/NGEO382